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Equal Rights

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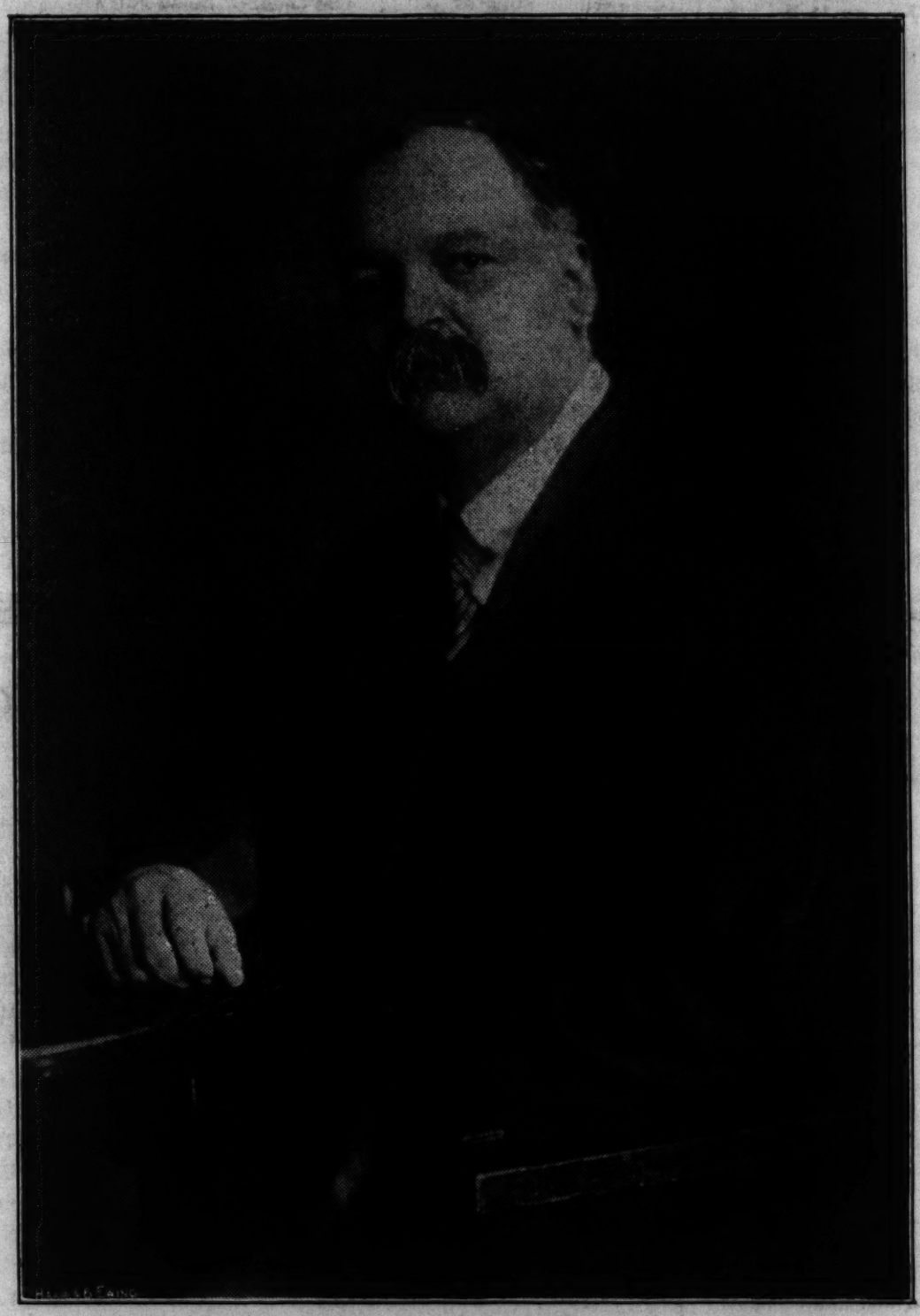

The Sponsor of the Equal Rights Amendment

Charles E. Curtis of Kansas, who on November 6 was elected Vice-President of the United States by an overwhelming majority. Feminists the world over are rejoicing at this significant victory.

Equal Rights

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of the
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,
by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928,
by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

Armistice Day

DURING the past week there has been a general celebration throughout the civilized world of what is internationally known as Armistice Day. It is supposed to be a day of rejoicing suitable to the recollections of the termination of the world's most sanguinary war, but to women it can only be a day of shadows, of tragedy, of horror that such a war should ever have been.

Marching regiments, soldiers on dress parade, wreaths, speeches, bands, these everywhere in America, last Monday, marked the anniversary of the completion of the war to end war. Column upon column of marching men with bayonet and gun, and the women on the sidelines, no part of it; rather a sinister celebration, we'll say, of the termination of the war to end war.

Marching men and no women; whither are they marching, we ask, all alone, these sons of ours? Our hearts bleed for them, our eyes grow moist at the sight of them and our purpose thrills with a new vigor as they go by. They shall not march alone wherever their path shall lead them, these children of ours. A mother's place is with her children, whether they be daughters or sons.

The World War was a man's war, a war of male governments, a conflict in whose initiation the women of the world had no part at all. The only woman in our National Congress when war was declared voted against war, blest be her name.

Yet women paid, paid in their hearts' blood, for this episode engineered by men. It was only an episode, the World War, an oft-repeated episode that will go on as long as men march alone.

We take no stand on war, as Feminists. Whether there shall be peace or war is for the peoples of the earth to decide. But the peoples of the earth are made up of men and women, not men alone.

Armistice Day. A sinister day, a day of horror and of tragedy, bringing a shadow that blots out the sun. And men marching, still marching, alone.

Join the ranks, women! Press in, force your way in, at whatever cost, it will not be easy; think not of yourselves, but of your children, of all the little children that will be born.

Armistice Day. There is no armistice, there can be no armistice, until all women everywhere have Equal Rights with men.

Coming Into Their Own

NEVER again, we venture to predict, will any man in public life in the United States speak, or even think, slightingly of the Feminist voter when he is facing an election. The record that women made for themselves at the polls on November 6 will be long remembered, for from one end of the country to the other word comes back from the politicians themselves that "the women did it" on election day.

Of course it is impossible to tell just how large a proportion of the feminine vote was really Feminist. That many thousands of women voted for Mr. Hoover and Senator Curtis as the candidates whose election offered the greatest hope for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment is an easily demonstrable fact, the women give the testimony themselves, but over and above that there is a factor of much greater moment.

The members of the Woman's Party are in a very large proportion trained organizers and seasoned campaigners. These qualities in the rank and file membership made the participation of the Woman's Party in the Presidential campaign a factor of major importance. Not only did the members of the Woman's Party vote "right" themselves, but in addition they brought multitudes of previously unregistered women to the polls.

We sigh with happiness when we think of November 6, we rejoice as we never rejoiced before, but we do not sink back comfortably to the enjoyment of a piece of work well done.

The zeal of the zealot always burns. The future, not the past, beckons the true Feminist on. What has been accomplished is as nothing compared with what remains to be done.

Women are coming into their own. That is a part of our faith and our experience, but they have not yet arrived. The active principle that has heretofore been responsible for the evolution of the Feminist movement is still required to complete women's emancipation.

And what is that active principle? Dear reader, it is the will of women just like you.

Our New Vice-President

SEVERAL requests have come to our desk for more information regarding the Vice-President-elect of the United States, Charles E. Curtis, who, it appears, is ordained to be a central figure in the struggle to win complete emancipation for the women of his country. As United States Senator, Mr. Curtis bore the brunt of the fight for the Suffrage Amendment and has always been a strong advocate of measures for the advancement of women. He has twice introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States Senate.

We reprint herewith excerpts from an article on Senator Curtis by William Allen White, which appeared originally in Collier's and which gives an intimate picture of the early life of this great American:

"Charles E. Curtis of Kansas has been a Senator of the United States since 1907, barring a lapse of two years when he fell among the Rooseveltian Philistines.

"He came to Congress in 1893, and spent fourteen years in the House of Representatives before coming to the Senate. He was elected to his first office, county attorney of Shawnee County, Kansas, in 1884, and barring six years of 'rest from his loved employ' has been in office for forty years.

"Curtis, considered as a product of blood and habitat, is fairly inevitable as a leader. In his veins are three potent strains of inheritance — Indian, French, and New England.

"IN the early part of the nineteenth century Curtis' great-grandfather, a Frenchman living near St. Louis, married the daughter of White Plume, a Kaw Indian chief. She was the granddaughter of Chief Pawhuskie of the Osage tribe. Julie Conville, the daughter of this Indian woman, married Louis Pappan, a French trader near St. Louis in the middle of the century and the Pappans moved with the Kaw Indians to their reservation in Kansas. Senator Curtis' grandmother, Julie Conville Pappan, had an Indian allotment—a farm near North Topeka, Kansas, where Curtis was born, the child of Ellen Pappan and Captain O. A. Curtis.

"Now the Curtises were from Indiana out of New England—old New England. His grandmother, Pamelia Hubbard, came with her New England conscience from New Hampshire and her people, the Hubbards, came from Massachusetts, where they appeared in 1621. Ten years later the Curtises landed in New York. With the adventurers of freedom who rushed into Kansas in the mid-fifties came in '56 O. A. Curtis, who married the Indian girl Ellen Pappan, went to the Civil War and returned a brave soldier and a captain after the war of the sixties was over.

"No mere political happen-so is this man Curtis. The scion of two Indian chieftains of more than local fame was probably going to be a leader of his fellows.

Statement by Vice-President-Elect Curtis

Who Has Twice Introduced the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States Senate

"This amendment which will, I believe, end forever in our country, in so far as the law can do so, all discrimination against women because of sex, seems to me of greatest importance to women all over the United States. To my mind, it is the logical conclusion of the suffrage struggle.

"It seems to me a wasteful procedure to go on scattering the energies of women, in this movement, when we can adopt again the policy adopted in the suffrage fight, when the suffrage organizations concentrated on the passage of a Federal Amendment which would write that principle forever into the highest law of our land.

"Since the war seven European Republics have written the principle of Equal Rights for men and women in their national constitutions, so we cannot even claim to be pioneers in this movement. Seventy-five years ago Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and their small band of followers declared that men and women should have Equal Rights; so it is their command that we follow.

"I have always been glad of any help that I have been able to give in the work for the passage of the Suffrage Amendment and to support all measures for the advancement of women, and I feel that in sponsoring the Equal Rights Amendment and in doing everything in my power to secure its passage at an early date, I am merely carrying on the second step in that great struggle of American women for equality."

"THE grandson of a Frenchman was going to have a certain charm and romantic flare in his life. And that Hubbard blood doomed him inexorably to a life-term servitude of details—dry, hard details that under his imagination were bound to take some definite shape in a constructive form.

"The French and Indians got him first. His early career was romantic. His mother died when he was three years old and he went to the Kaw reservation sixty miles west of Topeka with his grandmother, Julie Pappen, who was living with her mother's people—reservation Indians. The illimitable prairie was there; hunting was a part of the child's daily life. Dogs and horses were the companions of babyhood and boyhood, and at eight Charles Curtis was a jocky, riding races at the fairs. At ten he had a name in the State and at twelve he was a figure in his part of the world; a lithe, handsome black-haired, black-eyed boy, the Indian jockey—'ol' Cap Curtis' boy.'

"AFTER the Cheyenne Indian raid in 1868, Charles Curtis went back to his father's people and lived with his father's parents — in Topeka, Kansas. When the Government sent the Kaw Indians from Morris County, Kansas, to the Indian Territory—where now Oklahoma is—the little Curtis boy desired to go with his grandmother Pappan.

"He joined the tribal hegira. But the first trek out of Topeka, Julie Pappan came to him late at night and told him to go back—and he did so. He walked to Topeka. In the winter he went to school; in the summer and fall he followed the races. When he was sixteen years old he had a winter contract for riding—a good one, worth more money to him than his father could have made. But again a wise woman's voice spoke to him — his Curtis grandmother, Pamelia Hubbard Curtis of New Hampshire, persuaded him to quit the track and go to school. So he went through the grades of the common school and began life on his own.

"The New England blood was forever calling him, and in the livery stable he spent his spare hours with his books. He got a job as a reporter on a North Topeka paper and in his late teens went about writing and soliciting subscribers.

"Thus he began to use his brains to promote his career. He found that he could remember names and faces. He knew the names of men and women all over Shawnee County who were to be his assets when he entered politics. Also here is where he got his first windfall—the inheritance from the Convilles and Pappans, his blessed gift as a handshaker, the indefinable thing called charm which binds men to one forever. His more favored enemies referred to him as 'the Injun,' or being sarcastic, 'the Noble Red Man of the Forest,' or for short, 'Lo!' Be that as it may, he has never lost a friend or trusted an enemy in all his long and rising career.

"So with his French and Indian inheritance Curtis entered life. At nineteen he began studying law in Topeka, and when twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. He went into local politics. He was, of course, an organization man and a Republican by inheritance. He appeared at the city and county conventions with

the names of hundreds of farmers at his tongue's tip.

"He was a handsome lad in that day—slight, with the jockey's litheness, with affectionate, black, caressing eyes hard to forget; with a fine, olive skin, and a haymow of black hair and a curling black mustache. Add to that a gentle, ingratiating voice and an easy flow of innocuous conversation unimpeded by pestiferous ideas, and you have a creature God sent into politics. The North Topeka folks called him 'Our Charley.' So when he was twenty-four years old he was elected prosecuting attorney of Shawnee County—the county which contained the capital of the State of Kansas.

"Four years before young Curtis was made prosecuting attorney, in 1880, Kansas had adopted prohibition. Young Curtis, whose fame as a jockey was still fresh in the minds of his fellow citizens, was elected by the wets. They did not question him. They took it for granted that he was with them. And then the day after his elevation to office he went to work on the open saloons of Topeka with all the energy of a crusader. The wets had forgotten about Pamelia Hubbard and the New England conscience!

"Curtis closed the saloons of Topeka. He was triumphantly re-elected. At twenty-eight he retired from office and became a criminal lawyer with an assured practice. He made money; his law office was busy. Every fall he went out campaigning for the Republicans.

"It was in the spring of 1892 that they nominated 'Our Charley' for Congress at the Fourth District Convention in the little town opera house at Emporia.

"His senatorial career has been most interesting. It was, of course, a replica of his earlier career.

"When he went to the Senate he had one chairmanship, the Committee on Indian Depredation. In the next session of Congress he slipped into the Appropriations Committee and into the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes. Session after session he kept growing into power in committees where there was direct power over government rather than over legislation."

An Apostle of Action

(*Reprinted from Time and Tide, October* 26, 1928.)

WHEN you first meet her, you think that here is one of those sophisticated and charming American women who know Paris better than New York, and Bond Street better than Cleveland, Ohio. She is a lovely creature, tall, graceful, animated, wearing her beautiful clothes easily, and carrying gallantly her air of triumphant youth. Then she speaks, and immediately you receive an impression of a mind almost disconcertingly direct, of a fiery spirit and undeviating concentration of purpose. For this is Doris Stevens, chairman of the juridical Inter-American Commission of Women, director of the Committee for International Action of the National Woman's Party of America, one of the most vivid and significant personalities ever connected with the Woman's movement.

Her ancestry and youth are unusually relevant to her later career. Her maternal grandfather was a Dutch Minister, a Friesian domini, who set out to minister to the Dutch settlers in America. Her mother read medical journals and wanted to be a doctor when she should have been playing the organ and making woolwork mats. Her father's family came of Devonshire stock, gentle, and deeply religious; he set forth westward with his vigorous, pioneering wife and found himself in the State of Nebraska where Doris was born. She was brought up in an atmosphere of deeply sincere religion and a desire for human service created by her father, balanced by the strong intellectual rebellion of her mother. She went to the high school and pursued her studies with passionate zeal, arriving at the age of sixteen at Oberlin College, Ohio, with a brilliant scholarship, a rifle for shooting Jack rabbits, a detestation for fudge parties and feminine gossip, and twenty-two dollars borrowed from a younger brother. She studied with lavish versatility, singing, piano-playing, English, psychology, history and a few other things. Oberlin is a co-educational college with a pioneer tradition; the first to admit women, the first to admit negroes, possessing an underground escape station for rebelling slaves, and the Library where Lucy Stone searched the untranslated editions of the Bible to discover whether woman had always belonged to a subordinate sex. And thither came Mrs. Philip Snowden to lecture, and Sylvia Pankhurst to speak to the Sociology Department.

DORIS STEVENS was already a Feminist. She had refused to submit to the gently feminine variant of the college yell at football matches, and she preferred felling trees and practicing with a Colt revolver, to fudge parties and fuss. She enjoyed playing with her male colleagues and they liked her. When Sylvia Pankhurst told her at a tea party of what was happening to the militant suffragists in England, she protested, "Oh, but that could never happen here! Our men would never treat us so." Sylvia turned her large blue eyes upon her. "Have you ever tried asking them for the vote?" "Oh yes, lots of us have." "Have you ever tried asking them—with determination?" asked Sylvia. Doris Stevens was to remember that question later on when she herself was in jail; when her beloved leader, Alice Paul, was subjected to a ruthless terrorism in prison, and she was powerless to reach her. But the question went home . American women learned to ask for what they wanted—with determination.

It was typical of Doris Stevens that on leaving college she should plunge into social service, looking after tenement children in the industrial quarters of Cleveland, Ohio; still more typical was it that after a few months she should realize that settlement work was only scratching the surface, that the tenements, not the children, needed reform, and that on this decision she should march straight to the municipal authorities and ask to be made inspector of tenements, of the eighth largest city in the United States. It was typical of her peculiar power that the municipal authorities should actually consider offering her the post — without salary. This she would not and could not accept. She went to teach instead. At twenty-one she was vice-principal of a high school, touring the State on a suffrage campaign and persuading a captivated engine-driver to stop the Monday morning trains to let her down at a point where she could scramble through snowdrifts to be in time for her class. A telegram called her to full-time organization suffrage work and she went. From that time she was deep in the suffrage movement. Inevitably she chose to work for the body that demanded a Federal amendment covering the whole United States instead of small tinkerings at the law, State by State. Inevitably she went to prison. Phrases from her recent speeches echo the experience of her youth: "We must learn that the swiftest way is the easiest way." "The great laws are those born of deep convictions." "The world is our forum; we do not believe in dividing hemispheres any more that we believe in dividing sexes. What are hemispheres? What are continents? What are States? Nothing more in the last analysis than communities of men and women."

Before the vote was won in the United States she had suffered every sort of indignity in prison and under arrest; she had addressed meetings, organized campaigns, picketed streets. After the campaign, she married Dudley Field Malone, the friend of Wilson, who resigned from his position as Collector of the Port of New York in protest against the treatment of the militant suffragists. After the war she took her first real holiday since her college days, touring Europe with her husband.

Since then she has been one of the leaders of the National Woman's Party of

America. It was she who led to Havana the deputation which presented to the Pan-American Congress there the Equal Rights Treaty which is now becoming the rallying ground of international feminism. When told that only delegates might address the Congress her reply was: "But President Coolidge is speaking and he is not a delegate." Her deputation won its hearing; a plenary session of Congress was set aside for the consideration of the women's demand. As a result of what it heard, the Congress appointed the first Inter-American Juridical Commission of Women to inquire into the laws, discriminating against women in all the American States, and it was Doris Stevens, the picketer and prisoner, the young teacher who spoke from the backs of cars and who went to college with a rifle, who was appointed by government chairman of that commission.

It was she who organized in Paris the demand for a hearing from the plenipotentiaries met to sign the Kellogg Pact. It was she who asked for ten minutes' interview at Rambouillet, and was first arrested and taken to the police station, followed by her seven loyal colleagues. It was she who, when the story rang through the European press, went with a friend to one of the most exclusive of Parisian *modistes* and was introduced as "the girl who upset Mr. Kellogg"; and the *modiste* — a genius, an eccentric, and a Feminist—promptly insisted upon making two hats, radiant masterpieces, for so gallant and beautfiul a head.

SHE went from Paris to Geneva. As chairman of the Inter-American Commission she used her influence with the Latin American delegates, who eventually brought forward and carried in the First Commission and then in the full assembly, the resolution asking that the delegates to the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law should be composed with full consideration of women's interests. When a banquet was given at Geneva in honor of the South American delegates she was the only woman guest and speaker; and she spoke on the Equal Rights Treaty and its bearing upon the nationality of married women.

For daring, skill, and brilliant technique her record is unequalled. She knows how to handle the enthusiasts and to galvanize the half-hearted. She understands the importance of the press, the value of drama and the hour for swift action. But behind the understanding of propagandist technique lies the sense of spiritual conviction. Speaking in London of her action at Rambouillet she broke off from her narrative and exclaimed, "I just wouldn't have felt clean in my soul if we had not protested," and nobody who heard could have doubted her sincerity. Her mother may have bequeathed to her her intellectual power and vigorous direction; but in her blood is also the strong religious ardour of her father, who, after first hearing her speak in the theatre of her native town remarked, "Well, daughter, if you feel this way about it, it is just the thing you've got to do." She does feel that way about it; and the compulsion is real. Her own personality is one of her most telling augments for that equality between the sexes which she claims.

The Self-Supporting Woman in Greece

THE evolution and present status of the Greek woman in industry, business, and the professions, is described in *la Francaise* by Marie Svolo, Greek member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party.

She says:

". . . The Greek woman, like other women in all countries, who for various reasons have long been backward, now marches ahead without a halt. This does not mean there are no vestiges, rather deep-rooted in some cases, of her long and severe subjection. But her adaptability, suppleness, and lively intelligence enable her to accommodate herself to new social demands. . . .

"Industrialism did not appear until after 1860, and until 1900 Greece remained under the economic regime of small industry which recruited the daughters of proletarians, artisans left without resources by the invasion of foreign manufactured products. The working-woman was thus the first woman to leave the home to engage in a paid occupation.

"Teaching at the same time took the daughters of the small shopkeepers and remained a paradise rather difficult of attainment by girls of the working class. The teacher, the second type of worker, has during sixty years opened widely the road of intellectual labor. The needle trades, weaving, and all the other kinds of work done at home during the era of the old household economy, continued for some time to give a modest income to daughters or mothers of the small shopkeeping class, and remained the sad refuge of unhappy middle-class women who preferred this miserable work, because they believed they would lower themselves by entering the only intellectual occupation, teaching. But during the last fifteen years of the nineteenth century, women gradually entered the university with the intention of becoming teachers.

"Since 1909, and particularly since 1912, a sudden change became noticeable. Greece, by short stages, entered the capitalist regime, with the appearance of large scale industry, great business organizations, the multiplication of banks, *et cetera*. This enormous economic progress coincided with the annexation of the newly-liberated Macedonian provinces and the great islands of Crete and the Egean Sea after the Balkan War of 1912. It was then that young girls in great numbers crowded into offices of all kinds, into positions left vacant by soldiers, into subordinate places in the Government service which in a short time they almost monopolized. The woman of the small shop-keeping class took charge of the shop of her absent husband or brother, who left it to her for the first time.

"PREJUDICE and habit gave way before economic exigencies, more imperious still, since the Great War of 1914, which lasted longer with us and ended in catastrophe. In the ten years in which Greece found herself almost incessantly at war, the Greek woman made more progress than during the eighty years following the securing of national independence. The peasant woman during all this time worked only in the fields for daily bread for her family and to add to the national resources. In spite of heavy taxes intended to cover the enormous expense of the Government, private saving flourished up to 1922 and she was even able to finance for a year without foreign aid, the first needs of an enormous mass of refuges deprived of all property and including a great number of women.

"THESE unhappy women, without technical training, were also obliged to work to provide for the needs of their families, orphans for the most part."

These women, according to Mme. Svolo, developed remarkably under the pressure of circumstances, but the economic crisis of 1922 with its widespread unemployment and starvation wages had dismal consequences. In spite of the stabilization of the currency and other measures for economic restoration, the over-supply of labor still makes conditions and pay very bad for women workers. They are paid less than men and sometimes work twelve or even sixteen hours. There is much child labor, because the orphan refugee children have no one to support them.

There are two or three women managing large business enterprises, and many have shops of their own or with their husbands, but for the most part they hold the lower and intermediate positions, whether in offices, banks, or stores.

To quote again from Mme. Svolo:

"There are even large banks whose regulations classify women in the lower positions with no hope of promotion, even when they do the work of an intermediate

employee. In small business and in trade, the labor of women is greatly exploited. They work for 500 drachmas a month, 166 French francs, and even for 350 drachmas, 110 francs, as cashiers in some small stores, ten hours a day. It is easy to see what a disastrous effect these conditions have on health. Thus tuberculosis ravages employees of both sexes, as the conditions under which men work, while a little better, are far from being satisfactory.

"Women in the Government service work under the same regulations as the men, with cetain exceptions. Equality is guaranteed by the recent constitution. However, certain exclusions still exist, and in practice the advancement of women goes only as far as the intermediate jobs, to which they may be promoted, like their masculine confreres, when they have the University diploma required for these positions.

"Women elementary teachers are more numerous than men teachers and their pay is the same. For promotion they have only to become members of the General Council of Education. The conditions are the same for teachers engaged in intermediate instruction, except that they cannot become principals. But for women employees of private concerns it is beginning to appear as an impediment. One large bank already obliges its women employees to sign, as soon as they are accepted, a contract which requires them to resign upon marrying. But this is still an exception. It should be noted that employed women usually resign as soon as they marry. They are beginning, however, to retain their jobs, even after marriage. Teachers have for a long time kept their positions, even when married.

"IN the so-called liberal professions women are still a small minority. However, they do well as doctors, they become assistants in clinics, they direct micro-biological institutes and pharmacies, as dentists they sometimes have a large clientele. There are also some women lawyers, but they have practiced only for a short time. As chemists, they work in institutes and even begin to take responsible executive positions in industry.

"The organization of women in unions is more developed in industry than in other occupations. The working-women take part in the mixed unions mostly, but they do not share in the direction of them in proportion to their numbers. . . . .

"Women teachers form part of the mixed unions which are united in a strong federation. On the executive committee of this federation one place only is reserved for them while three are reserved for men teachers. Women in the Government service likewise take part in the mixed organizations which belong to the great confederation of Government employees.

"Women employed in commercial establishments and banks belong, but in very limited numbers, to the Federation of Bank Employees, and form mixed unions. There is one purely feminine union consisting of employees of the National Bank.

"In general, the organization of women leaves much to be desired, as the Greek woman worker only recently regarded her occupation as temporary, lasting only till her marriage. However, economic conditions, which are becoming more and more difficult for wage-earners, and the new conception of the economic independence of women as the real basis of their social independence is giving birth to a sense of duty and a love of work as the surest foundation for society and the future."

Feminist Notes

Honoring Medical Women

A FUND for the endowment of a bed in perpetuity in honor of Dr. Eliza M. Mosher is being established by the Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital of Edinburgh, Scotland. Dr. Mosher is dean of American Medical Women and honorary president of the American Medical Women's National Association. This is the only hospital in the world named for a medical woman, and was established by Dr. Elsie Inglis, founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Dr. Frances Johnson, an American woman, has played a great part in the building and management of the hospital.

Woman Heads Committee

FOR the first time since the New York *Times* has been conducting its Intercollegiate Current Events Contest, a woman heads the committee in charge of it. Prof. Ellen Deborah Ellis of Mount Holyoke College, whose services on previous committees has been notably valuable, was unanimously elected chairman of the executive committee.

Man Demands Alimony

DOWN in Louisville, Kentucky, John Hussey has asked the court to award him alimony of $150 a month and to give him $50,000 of the property held by his wife, Birdie B. Hussey, who has sued him for divorce on statutory grounds. He says that he and his wife have accumulated approximately $200,000 worth of property, but it is all in his wife's name, and he is "practically penniless and crippled."

Dreams Come True

TO SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS

Yes, dreams come true, though we may wait
Through weary days and long;
Yes, dreams come true, and so it pays
To carry in the heart a song.

Yes, dreams come true if we but trust
In God, so dear and good;
Yes, dreams come true, He does not change,
Whate'er our changing mood.

Yes, dreams come true; in our brief span
Up moves our noble race;
Yes, dreams come true, a Nation's throne
Awards appointed place.

Yes, dreams come true, our squaws and braves
Good Indians have proved;
Yes, dreams come true, wide open doors
Unto our race beloved.

Squa-Sachem Snowbird.
(Sara M. Algeo)
November 6, 1928.

Tests Marriage Bar

DORIS BENT, young Lancashire (England) teacher, will probably take to the courts the question of whether or not the local education authorities can discharge a woman teacher because of marriage. She was notified of her dismissal when she married, but she continued her work, although her salary was not paid. The matter has been referred to the National Union of Teachers, which has demanded a ruling from the Board of Education. The case may be fought out in the courts if the board does not rule.

For Women Jurors in Australia

THE Women's Non-Party Association of South Australia is working for jury service for women on equal terms with men, as well as for equality in all aspects of citizenship. No woman may serve on a jury in South Australia under the present law. This law the association considers to be "a violation of the principle of equal citizenship and, therefore, though fully aware that we are asking to share a responsibility that is far from being attractive in itself, we believe it our duty to do our utmost to secure the abolition of this inequality," says an article published by the association in the *Dawn* (Perth).

Women in Northern Ireland

IN Northern Ireland the constitution of the next Government will depend upon the women's vote, declares *The Vote,* offi-

cial organ of the Women's Freedom League (England). In the mills and factories women are largely employed; hence the Labor Party hopes to capture a large number of votes. In the last few years the women of Ireland have invaded every profession and every class of employment in the land. In the Irish Free State women make up more than 26 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners. Every available field of employment, from the highest to the humblest, is being entered.

Another School Rejects Women

FOR fear that the institution would be so overrun with women that "virile" men would not enter it, the Charing Cross Medical School (London) has announced that it will accept no more women students. This action was taken because the administration of the school feared that, with so many London medical schools rejecting women, all the women would rush to Charing Cross and scare off the young men.

First Woman House Member in South Carolina

MARY G. ELLIS has been chosen a member of the South Carolina General Assembly, the first woman to hold such a post in the Legislature of that State.

Women's Citizenship Plea Denied

THE London *Times* reports that the Swiss Federal Tribunal, or Supreme Court of Justice, has unanimously rejected the petition of a group of Swiss women that they be inscribedon the electoral register. The women held that the constitution entitles every citizen of 20 years to vote, and that the word "citizen" means woman as well as man, but the Supreme Court of Justice—mark well the name—held differently.

The Only Woman Competitor

IN a Leighton Buzzard (England) angling match the first prize was won by Mrs. H. F. Hunt, the only woman competitor. Her husband was second.

Italian Feminists Renew Efforts

THE Italian Suffrage Union has sent to the Italian Government a request that women be represented at the League of Nations when the nationality of married women comes up for discussion. The Government has transmitted their request to the League.

La Francaise, which reports this news, says that the union has lately been reorganized, with Dr. Ada Sacchi Simonetta as its new president, and is renewing its efforts to obtain the vote for women in spite of the difficulties which the cause of suffrage encounters in Italy. A special committee at Rome has sent an appeal to Mussolini, asking that women shall not be overlooked in the new law which changes the basis of the suffrage. Reminding Il Duce of his promise made at a congress of the International Alliance that women should have the vote, they point out in what respect the new law suits them, and express the hope that their patriotism and devotion to the country's welfare may be recognized.

Press Comment

The Women's Movement

The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1928.

STUDENTS of English literature, and especially those who have taken any decided interest in the Shelley group, will not be surprised to find that, in a recently published book, "The Cause," which is a short history of the women's movement in Great Britain written by Ray Strachey, Mary Wollstonecraft is represented as having set out "the whole extent of the Feminist ideal." In truth, leaders of the movement for the emancipation of women, owe more to Mary Wollstonecraft than they knew or at least ever admitted. Even Mrs. Strachey passes lightly over the services rendered by Mary Wollstonecraft and other forerunners of the modern agitation, and virtually makes her history begin with the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of the United Kingdom in 1837. She illustrates very forcibly the lack of freedom allowed to women in Britain previous to that date by telling that when Victoria, at the age of 19, "was called downstairs to hear that she was Queen of England, she came alone, and this was the first time in her life that she had been allowed to walk down the staircase without some one holding her by the hand."

One learns, or, as the case may be, recalls, with interest that it was the events attending the anti-slavery convention in London in 1840 that focused public opinion upon the political standing of women. To that world convention the American abolitionists sent women delegates, and the leading British representatives refused to hear them, on the ground that for a woman to speak in public was "subversive of the principles and traditions of the country and contrary to the word of God." How far we have progressed in the intervening 88 years! Mrs. Strachey tells with glee how, in face of that decision, William Lloyd Garrison, who was to have been the dominating figure at the convention, "preferred to join the ladies."

It is, perhaps, rather alarming to learn that Mrs. Strachey's opinion is that, despite all that has been already achieved, the Feminist movement is not yet at an end. One wonders whether the agitation is to continue until there has been a woman prime minister of Great Britain and a woman President of the United States, and whether, even then, new worlds to conquer will not be forthcoming.

Hoover Sweep Credit Goes to Women's Vote

The Sun,
Baltimore, Md., November 8, 1928.

THAT the vote of the women of the city and State Tuesday was a predominant factor in rolling up the greatest majority that any Presidential candidate has ever received in Maryland is the almost unanimous consensus of local party leaders.

Among those canvassed yesterday as to their opinion on the influence of the women's vote in Maryland, a number stated they had had no opportunity to analyze the vote or to study statistics, but virtually all agreed that the female voters played a highly important and, probably a decisive, part in the results of the election.

Senator William Cabell Bruce, who was defeated for re-election by his Republican opponent, former Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, explained that he had had no chance to delve into the whys and wherefores of the election. He added that a general belief is prevalent in local political circles that the woman's vote "had a great influence; in fact quite a decisive influence in the election."

Senator-elect Goldsborough agreed that the "influence of the woman's vote was appreciable."

Sheriff John E. Potee, Democratic executive of the Twenty-fifth Ward, put the blame for the Democratic defeat squarely upon the shoulders of the women.

"The women were primarily responsible for the Republican victory," the Sheriff stated, and added that "I think they did all of it."

Virginia Women Gave Aid to Hoover

Associated Press, Richmond, Va., November 7, 1928.

HERBERT HOOVER'S victory in Virginia, it was asserted today by political leaders, is largely due to the revolt among women and the church vote against Governor Smith, the Democratic candidate for President. All over the State the woman vote flocked to the polls and, while the Democratic leaders were claiming a part of it, it filled the ballot boxes for Hoover.

Hoover's victory simply stunned the

Democratic leaders. They firmly believed that Smith would carry the State by a narrow margin. Only the most confident Republican leaders felt that Hoover would win. The anti-Smith forces, however, claimed the State all along for Hoover. They seemed to have sensed the revolt against Smith with far greater accuracy than the Democratic or Republican leaders.

Full returns, it is believed, will show that 275,999 votes were cast in the election and that Hoover's majority will be around 25,000. Four years ago 200,000 votes were polled by Davis and Coolidge, giving Davis a 60,000 margin. It is expected that complete returns will give Smith about 125,000 votes, 8,000 less than Davis polled.

The Republicans so far have picked up nearly 75,000 more votes than they polled four years ago. The bulk of this new vote, it is now claimed, represents the heavy registration of women voters.

Blames Smith Defeat on Women

By Howard I. Harman ("Old Grouch") Baltimore American,

Baltimore, Md., November 11, 1928.

WELL, the women did it! The men will try to take most of the credit for beating Al Smith, but if you look at the election returns carefully you are likely to reach the conclusion that if the Woman Suffrage Amendment hadn't been ratified Al Smith might be President-elect today.

Somehow it has been mystifying for weeks to read the comments of some political writers who have time and again said they couldn't understand the heavy registration of women voters. The mystery was that so many experts professed not to be able to understand it. Yet it was as easy to discern as the nose on somebody else's face.

Now, not all of the newly registered women voted for Hoover. Of course not! But if the truth could be dug out it would be shown that from one end of the country to the other the majority of them did. And what is more, neither the Democratic nor the Republican party nor any other party can repeal the Nineteenth Amendment any more than they can repeal the amendment forbidding slavery. That's that, as I see it.

Iowa Women Aided Hoover

Associated Press, Des Moines, Iowa, November 7, 1928.

IOWA Democratic leaders said today the women did it. Republican leaders insisted the farmers accepted Hoover's solution of the farm problem. Hoover, on the strength of returns from all but 300 scattered precincts, piled up a vote of 18,000 in excess of the vote for Coolidge in the 1924 election and steadily approaching the Harding "landslide" vote in 1920.

News from the Field

Rhode Island News

SARA M. ALGEO, Rhode Island chairman, National Woman's Party, will leave New York on December 1 on the Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific line, to conduct an acquaintance group within the larger party in a cruise around the world. Mrs. Algeo, who made a similar tour in 1926, hopes to form more contacts with women of different countries and secure material at first hand on questions of world import, such as temperance, peace and Feminism.

Doris Stevens Eulogized

IT did not take long for the correspondent of *Time and Tide* to find out something about Doris Stevens' although much more might be said of her. In the issue of the week following the query as to Doris Stevens' identity and personality, the following letter from Brenda Dickinson, organizing secretary of the Six Point Group of England appeared:

"Your correspondent, L. M. Paquet, of Paris, asks in a letter in this week's *Time and Tide* 'Who is this Doris Stevens?' The Six Point Group is inviting Miss Stevens to speak on International Feminism, with special reference to the Equal Rights Treaty, at its meeting at 92 Victoria Street, on Tuesday, October 16, at 5 o'clock, and we should like to take this opportunity of saying something about our distinguished guest.

"Miss Stevens was one of the most talented and prominent organizers of the militant campaign for women's suffrage in the United States of America from 1913 to 1918. She is the author of a lively and dramatic volume 'Jailed for Freedom,' which tells the story of that movement. She has since then been one of the leaders of the National Woman's Party of the United States, and is now chairman of its Committee for International Action. She led its deputation to the Pan-American Congress at Havana this spring, and was largely responsible for its brilliant success. As a result of her work she was appointed to be chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women to study the legal position of women throughout the Americas. She organized the International Committee at Paris which asked the plenioptentiaries signing the Kellogg Pact to receive a presentation of the Equal Rights Treaty, and from Paris went to Geneva, where she was mainly responsible for the acceptance by the assembly of the resolution sent up by the first committee, asking that adequate attention should be given to women's interests while composing the delegations to the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law.

"She is still a young woman, a distinguished speaker, a vigorous writer, and an organizer with a brilliant technique unsurpassed, we believe, by any living Feminist."

Missouri Active in Campaign

THE Missouri State Branch of the National Woman's Party writes to National Headquarters that it "has been so busy working for the election of Herbert Hoover" that it has not had the time to write its approval of the Woman's Party's action in campaigning for the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

The Missouri Branch was especially active in Kansas City.

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